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1985 FULL YEAR REPORT NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY



**U. S.
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1985 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY FULL YEAR REPORT



**U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER
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The U. S. Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during 1985 rose six percent from the volume of travel recorded during the previous year and reached the highest level in four years.
- Americans took 558 million trips in 1985, up six percent over 1984. Similar travel party size resulted in a proportional increase in person-trips to 1.08 billion.
- Air travel fared particularly well, increasing its share of the transportation market. The total number of air person-trips climbed 25 percent over the prior year. Auto/truck/RV travel rose less than one percent.
- Reflective of an increased share of air transportation, travelers spent more nights away from home during 1985 than they did last year, averaging 5.4 nights per trip. Round-trip distances also increased significantly from the previous year, averaging 960 miles.
- Business/convention travel increased 20 percent over the level recorded for a year ago. Pleasure travel, especially for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, also experienced strong growth.
- Representing an increase of nine percent over 1984, 441 million person-trips used hotel/motel accommodations. Sixty-seven percent of these travelers were on pleasure trips; 27 percent used air transportation; and 24 percent consulted a travel agent.
- The number of Americans traveling for vacation during 1985 was the same as during 1984. These travelers took more trips and traveled in larger parties resulting in a six percent increase in vacation person-trips.
- Weekend travelers were found to be younger, live in larger households, and more often have two or more wage earners than the average traveler. These travelers increased the number of person-trips they took by eight percent.
- The South Atlantic Census region was the number one destination choice of Americans during 1985, receiving 21 percent of all person-trips. The Mountain Census region was the chief attractor of inter-regional travel during the year, while the greatest number of inter-regional travelers came from the East North Central Census region.
- Travelers represent an upscale segment of the general population. They are more likely to be younger, better educated, affluent and employed in white collar occupations than the U.S. adult population overall.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel activity in recent years has numerous challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, and economic decline and recovery all influence the volume and pattern of U.S. travel activity. This and other reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during 1985, based on data collected through the 1985 National Travel Survey.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity during the year, specifically economic conditions, weather patterns and other events.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends which occurred during the year, compared to the same period of 1984. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in several categories. Figures showing monthly trends in various markets are also included.

Appendix A contains summary tables showing the complete results of the 1985 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other household members, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other household members, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D is a copy of the survey questionnaire, Appendix E shows a summary of the sample characteristics for 1985, and Appendix F discusses sampling error.

This is the final report in a series, based on the 1985 National Travel Survey. Four quarterly reports covering travel during 1985 are also available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for \$70.00 each, prepaid. Quarterly and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1984 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Travel industry members and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low-cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING 1985

Economic Developments

During 1985, the economy, while continuing to be strong, grew at a slower rate than the year before. Dollar GNP rose nearly six percent over 1984, while real GNP grew just two percent. Industrial production slowed to a three percent rate of growth, as compared to 11 percent in 1984. Real gross private domestic investment fell back by two percent from the increase of last year. Corporate profits for the year also declined by over three percent as productivity diminished.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
1985 and 1984
(Percent change from previous year)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Dollar GNP	5.7%	11.0%
Real GNP (1972)	2.2	6.5
Personal income	5.8	9.7
Payroll employment	3.4	4.7
Industrial production	3.3	11.4
Real gross private domestic investment	-1.9	31.4
Corporate profits after tax	-3.1	10.9
Real personal consumption expenditures (1982)	3.3	4.4
Durable goods	8.4	12.3
Nondurable goods and services	2.4	3.2
Consumer price index	3.8	4.0
Travel price index	4.8	4.4

Some positive developments occurred during the year. The stable economy of 1985, like 1984, was haunted by a huge budget deficit and massive international trade deficits. However, the trade deficit showed signs of improving near the end of the year. The general slowdown of the economy, together with planned devaluation efforts, reduced the strength of the U.S. dollar over 20 percent against most Western European countries and Japan. Thus, imported goods became more expensive in U.S. dollars, while U.S. exports became cheaper in foreign markets. Combined with a softened demand for petroleum products, these developments dramatically moderated the rate at which the trade deficit grew compared to 1984.

Employment also increased during the year, although at a slower rate than last year. Of the 3.2 million additional people employed, 9 out of 10 were employed in the services sector.

Interest rates fell several points, spurring consumer demand for homes, automobiles, appliances and other major durable goods. Whereas the 1984 economy grew through a combination of business investment and consumer spending, the economic gains during 1985 were more heavily supported by consumer spending. Personal income rose just under six percent during 1985 compared to a strong ten percent rise the year prior, yet real personal consumption expenditures continued to increase at a favorable rate. A greater share of personal income went to spending, especially on durable goods, while the percentage committed to savings hit low levels.

Inflation continued to be moderate. The CPI recorded less than a four percent rise for the year. On the other hand, the cost of travel, led by a seven percent increase in lodging costs, increased faster than other consumer goods and rose nearly five percent above last year.

Consumers' overall perceptions of employment, business conditions, and their general economic welfare, as measured by the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index, were slightly less optimistic during 1985 than 1984. Although consumer assessments of their present situation were somewhat more optimistic during 1985, expectations for the coming year were significantly down from 1984 levels. Despite a dampened faith in the future, the Buying Plans Index was substantially higher than during the prior year.¹

Americans were encouraged to purchase durables such as automobiles, home furnishings, and appliances due to lower interest rates and sales promotions. However, as consumer demands for durables were slowly filled, Americans began once again to turn their attention toward travel.

Weather Conditions

An extremely cold January established new records in much of the country. The mid-February warming combined with rain and melting snow to cause flooding in the East South Central and West South Central Census regions.

March provided most of the nation with above-average temperatures, followed by dryness in April and May. Water use restrictions were put into effect in major Northeast cities.

¹Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, January - December, 1985.

Weather Conditions - Continued

Near record high temperatures covered the Southeast and West during June. The rest of the summer featured droughts, hot temperatures, and forest fires in the Mountain and West regions, while hurricanes generated rain on the East Coast.

Fall was also an active hurricane period battering the East Coast and later causing Florida and Mississippi to declare a state of emergency.

November signalled the start of winter as record low temperatures and snow hit the West. The Eastern U.S. enjoyed above average temperatures during this period, but in the following month, extremely cold temperatures were felt in the majority of the nation. Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska had heavy snowfalls in December.

Events

May 17 - United Airlines pilots began a 28 day strike.

September 19 - Mexico city was devastated by a major earthquake which killed over 10,000 people.

Other events can also have an impact on travel. As air traffic increased in 1985, airplane crashes also occurred with greater frequency than in recent years. According to the National Transportation Safety Board, there were 34 airplane accidents on commuter and scheduled flights by domestic carriers. Ten of these accidents accounted for 232 fatalities. In the United States, 1985 was not an unusual year. In fact, by measures such as deaths per 1000 departures, 1985 measures up as a safe year for domestic air travel. Commuter airlines showed the lowest number and rates of accidents in their history. On the other hand, the International Civil Aviation Organization reports that 22 scheduled flight accidents were fatal causing 1,067 deaths internationally. This figure shows 1985 to have had the greatest number of worldwide fatalities in the history of air transportation.

Terrorism 1985

According to the State Department, nearly 150 Americans were killed or injured in terrorist attacks during 1985. The more than 700 international terrorist incidents that occurred in 1985 represent a 33 percent increase above the average for the preceeding 5 year period.² Americans' willingness to travel away from home was affected as tourists became targets for terrorists. Some of the highly publicized events affecting travelers' perceptions of the danger involved in traveling, especially to overseas destinations, follow below.

April 12 - Eighteen people were killed and 82 were wounded at a restaurant in Madrid when a bomb exploded.

June 14 - Terrorists hijacked a TWA jet in Athens. The forty passengers aboard were held hostage for 17 days. One American was killed.

June 19 - A suitcase bomb exploded in the Frankfurt airport killing three people.

June 23 - An Air India jet crashed killing 329 aboard. Sabotage was the suspected cause.

June 23 - Two Tokyo airport baggage handlers were killed when plastic explosives detonated.

July 1 - Terrorists bombed the housing offices of TWA and British Airways in Spain. One person was killed and 27 were injured.

August 8 - A bomb exploded at a U.S. Air base in West Germany killing two.

September 25 - The British Airways office in Rome was bombed. One person died.

October 7 - The Achille Lauro, an Italian cruise ship, was seized by terrorists. An American aboard was killed.

November 23 - An Egyptian airline flying from Athens was hijacked by terrorists. When Egyptian commandos stormed the plane, 59 people aboard died.

December 27 - A terrorist attack on the Rome airport caused the death of 17 people. Meanwhile, terrorists killed two people in the Vienna airport.

²Scott C. Truver, "Maritime Terrorism 1985," Proceedings/Naval Review, 1986, p 162.

OVERVIEW OF 1985 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

Total travel for 1985 exceeded the levels for 1984 in all but three months as shown in Figure 1. In fact, travel during 1985 reached the highest levels in four years.

By the end of 1985, 63 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 41 million U.S. adults traveled during each month of the year, about the same as in 1984. Because trip party size was essentially unchanged from the prior year, the increase in travel volume can be attributed to more trips taken per traveler in 1985 than in 1984 (Tables 1A and 1B).

In 1985, Americans took a total of 558 million trips and 1.08 billion person-trips, representing an increase of six percent each from the previous year (Table 1B).

Exhibiting little difference from 1984 travel with respect to travel party size, 1985 travel, reflecting the larger proportion of travelers using air transportation, was longer in both trip durations and distances as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip,
1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Persons per trip	1.93	1.92
Miles/person-trip*	960	870
Nights/person-trip	5.4	5.2

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Person-nights rose 11 percent from 1984, while total domestic person-miles grew an impressive 16 percent (Table 1C and 1D).

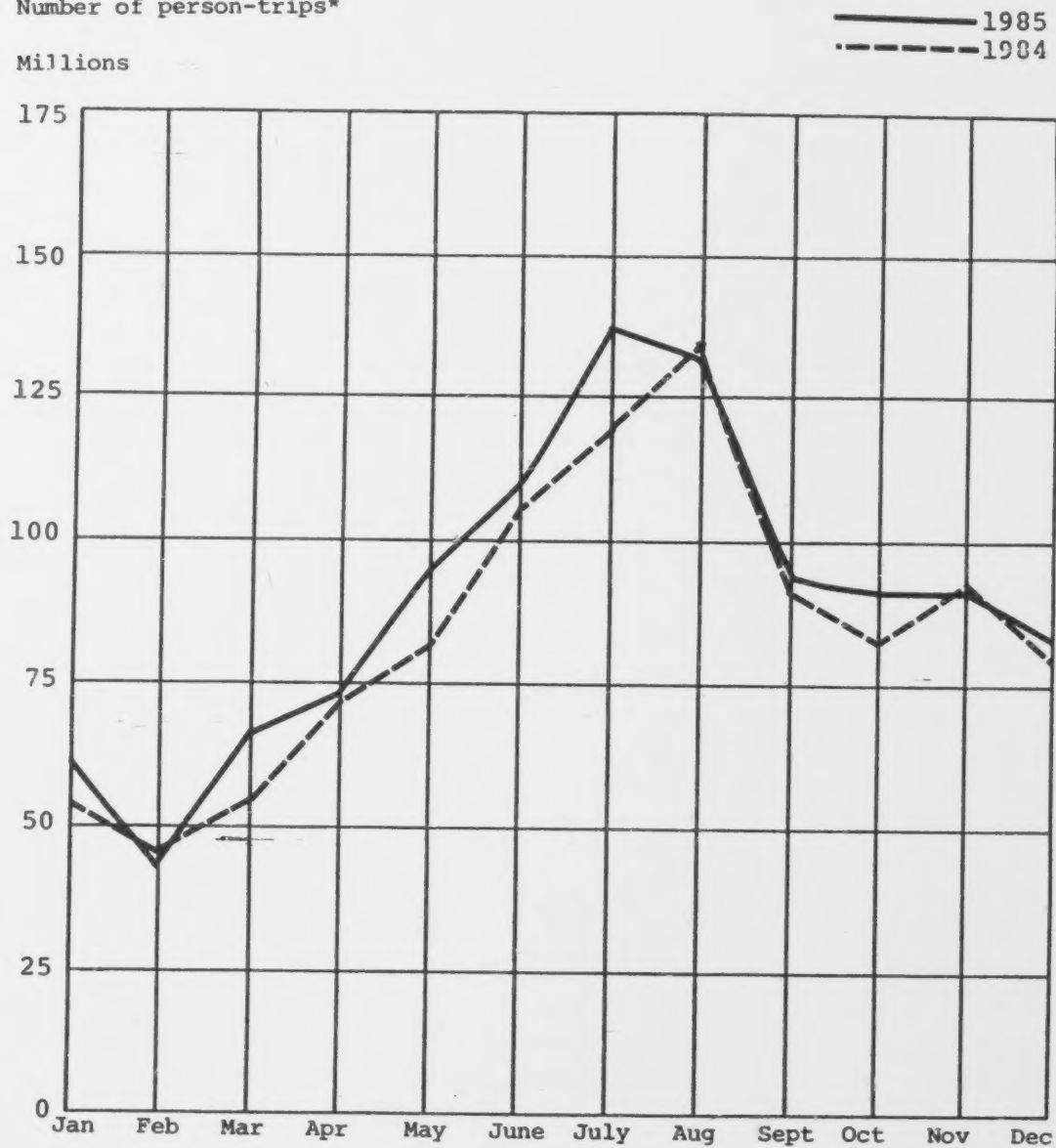
1985 was a particularly good year for air travel. Total air trips rose 18 percent, and due to larger travel parties, air person-trips increased nearly 25 percent over 1984.

In contrast, travel by personal motor vehicle became less popular. Significantly fewer Americans traveled by auto/truck/RV during the average month, and despite the rise in total travel, the volume of trips by auto/truck/RV declined by over one percent. A minor increase in auto/truck/RV travel party size held person-trips by this mode to 1984 levels. Still, the auto/truck/RV sector maintained a three-fourths share of the total travel market, while airlines carried 20 percent of all 1985 travelers (Table 1C).

TOTAL TRAVEL UP 6% IN 1985

Number of person-trips*

Millions



*A person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Americans spent nearly the same average durations away from home in 1985 as in 1984, and were consistent in the distribution of nights spent away and their selection of overnight accommodations. Travelers staying in commercial lodging facilities accounted for 41 percent of the total, while 44 percent stayed in the homes of friends and relatives. Six percent of all person-trips involved nights spent in owned or rented condominiums, cabins or vacation homes, and an additional five percent camped or stayed in recreational vehicles (Table 1D).

Total pleasure travel climbed by almost ten percent and business/convention travel experienced a 20 percent gain. "Other" travel, defined as personal (for medical, weddings, funerals, and family business) and miscellaneous, accounted for fewer trips during 1985 (Table 1B).

Pleasure travel for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives increased 12 percent to account for 40 percent of total travel, boosted possibly by the decline in "other" travel. Travel for "other pleasure", defined in the survey as trips taken for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, also rose faster than total travel, gaining almost eight percent. "Other pleasure" accounted for 35 percent of the total travel market (Table 1E).

Americans took 729 million vacation person-trips during 1985, almost six percent more than one year before. In addition, vacation travel accounted for 68 percent of all travel, a similar share as in 1984. The incidence of weekend travel increased, as the number of weekend person-trips improved by eight percent.

The demand for travel-related services in 1985 was similar to that of the previous year. While the use of travel agents increased, package tours declined slightly in popularity. Thirteen percent of all travelers during the year consulted a travel agent, and nine percent reported using the agent to make reservations. Use of rental cars accounted for seven percent of total person-trips (Table 1F).

By far, the South Atlantic Census region was the number one choice as a travel destination and garnered 21 percent of total person-trips during 1985, one percentage point more than a year before. The Mountain and New England Census regions each improved their popularity with travelers by two percentage points (Table 1I).

The South Atlantic Census region was also the greatest producer of travelers, 18 percent. The East North Central Census region followed closely with 16 percent (Table 1J).

Travel flows between regions are also of interest when examining travel during the year. Table C shows the percentage of travel from each region as an origin to each region as a destination, while Table D shows the percentage of travel to each region as a destination from each region as an origin.

These tables show the extent of intra-regional travel in the United States and the degree to which it exists within each region. For example, residents of the East South Central Census region were least likely to travel within their own region. Twenty-seven percent of all person-trips from the region were taken within the East South Central Census region. This dramatically contrasts with residents of the West South Central Census region who took 63 percent of their person-trips within the states which make up the region.

The results tend to suggest that larger Census regions have a greater share of intra-regional travel than do smaller Census regions.

The same pattern is evident when looking at regions as destinations, as shown in Table D. The West South Central and the Pacific Census regions have the greatest proportion of residents traveling within the region of residence. Again, the East South Central Census region has the fewest number of residents that travel to destinations within the region.

Net flows within the Census regions can be examined if intra-regional travel is excluded. A plus figure in Table E below indicates that a region attracts more visitors from other regions than it generates. Conversely, a minus indicates that the region generates more visitors to other parts of the country than it attracts.

Table E reveals that the Mountain Census region is the number one "magnet" of travel with more than 40 million more inter-regional person-trips received than generated. The South Atlantic and East South Central Census regions also show an inflow of travelers greater than the outflow.

It is also evident from Table E that the chief producer of inter-regional travel is the East North Central Census region which generated 48 million more person-trips than it received.

*See Appendix B

Table C

1985 Travel Flows by Region of Residence
(Percent of total person-trips)

Destination Region	Region of Residence							
	New England	Mid- Atlantic	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	East North Central	West North Central	Mountain Pacific
New England	38%	13%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Mid-Atlantic	20	38	8	5	2	7	2	2
South Atlantic	14	24	59	31	6	16	7	3
East South Central	*	2	11	27	4	6	2	1
West South Central	2	1	4	11	63	3	8	2
East North Central	4	5	4	10	3	42	17	2
West North Central	1	1	1	4	3	9	45	*
Mountain	6	1	3	4	8	5	9	22
Pacific	6	3	4	4	4	5	5	55
Outside U.S.	8	11	5	4	5	6	4	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table D

1985 Travel Flows by Region of Destination
(Percent of total person-trips)

Origin Region	Region of Destination										Outside U.S.
	New England	Mid- Atlantic	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	East North Central	West North Central	Mountain	Pacific		
New England	41%	10%	3%	*	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%		5%
Mid-Atlantic	40	53	16	4	2	6	2	1	3		20
South Atlantic	6	15	51	37	6	6	3	6	4		9
East South Central	*	3	8	27	5	5	3	2	2		2
West South Central	2	2	4	8	66	3	6	9	3		10
East North Central	4	11	12	16	5	59	22	8	6		11
West North Central	2	2	3	3	6	13	59	7	3		6
Mountain	1	2	1	*	7	3	3	35	9		10
Pacific	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>68</u>		<u>27</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%

Note: Details may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* Less than 0.5 percent.

The survey also indicates whether cities or rural areas within the U.S. are most popular as destinations, and which produce the greatest volume of travel. These proportions changed little from 1984. As destinations, rural areas were preferred somewhat more than city environments, hosting 33 percent of total person-trips. As origins, rural areas increased their output of travelers, accounting for eight percentage points more than in 1984, 28 percent. Large cities, conversely, produced only 35 percent of the travelers compared to 45 percent the year before (Table 1K).

Table E: Number of Inter-regional Person-trips Received and Originated, and Destination Net Flow, 1985

<u>Region</u>	(Millions)		
	<u>Received</u>	<u>Originated</u>	<u>Destination Net Inflow</u>
New England	27.8	31.9	-4.1
Mid Atlantic	51.9	94.7	-42.8
South Atlantic	113.4	80.5	+32.9
East South Central	45.0	43.7	+1.3
West South Central	40.8	46.0	-5.2
East North Central	50.4	98.1	-47.7
West North Central	28.6	50.3	-21.7
Mountain	75.7	35.3	+40.4
Pacific	39.6	69.8	-30.2

Demographic Profile of Travelers

Americans who travel represent an upscale segment of the general population, as indicated in Table F. American travelers tend to be younger, better educated, more affluent and more likely to be employed in white collar occupations than the U.S. adult population overall.

In terms of marital status and household composition, however, travelers were less distinguishable from the general population. Nevertheless, travelers reported a greater percentage of multiple wage earners in the household, home ownership, and possession of one or more major credit cards.

No census region is populated by significantly more than its share of travelers. Travelers from the nine census regions are proportionally similar to the distribution of the population in each region. However, the concentration of cities and attractions in the Northeast, which are frequently less than 100 miles away for many visitors, may account for the somewhat smaller share of travelers from the Mid Atlantic Census region.

Table F
Demographic Characteristics of Adult Population
and Travelers, 1985

	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Male	48%	51%
Female	52	48
Married	61	64
Single/never married	23	23
18-24 years	14	12
25-44 years	44	49
45-64 years	27	29
65 years and over	15	10
College complete or more	23	37
Graduate work	8	14
Total white collar	36	48
Professional/managerial	11	16
Blue collar	16	14
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Two persons or less	52	50
Three persons or more	48	50
Children in household	37	39
Two or more wage earners	40	45
Own home	68	72
\$30,000 or more annual family income	32	47
\$40,000 or more annual family income	17	28
Own major credit cards	57	73
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>		
New England	5	5
Mid-Atlantic	16	14
South Atlantic	17	18
East South Central	7	6
West South Central	11	11
East North Central	17	16
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	5	6
Pacific	14	15

* Adjusted for non-response.

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. However, during 1985, auto/truck/RV travel fell 3 percentage points, and accounted for 75 percent of all person-trips in 1985. In all, 380 million auto/truck/RV trips and 807 million auto/truck/RV person-trips were taken during this period. This represents a one percent dip in trips and almost the same number of person-trips using this mode as in the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel and during 1985 their popularity increased. Travel by air comprised 20 percent of all person-trips compared to 17 percent one year before. Americans took 141 million trips and 217 million person-trips by air during the year representing gains over the prior year of 18 percent and 25 percent, respectively (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/-truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table G below. Auto/-truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B).

Table G: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, 1984 and 1983

	<u>Auto/Truck/RV</u>		<u>Air</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Persons per trip	2.12	2.08	1.55	1.47
Miles/person-trip	720	620	2,030	2,120
Nights/person-trip	4.7	4.7	7.8	7.9

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart also indicates the trend toward larger travel parties and longer distances occurred regardless of the mode of transportation. The auto/truck/RV person-trip increased an average of 100 miles, while the average air person-trip distance increased by 90 miles. The average number of nights away from home changed very little from 1984 (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel than personal motor vehicle travel. Those on business reported 41 percent of air trips and 35 percent of air person-trips in 1985. Pleasure travelers comprised 77 percent and 65 percent of the

auto/truck/RV and air travel markets, respectively. A significantly larger share of air travelers traveled for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives in 1985, up five percentage points from 1984 (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (58 percent) than auto/truck/RV travelers (38 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (47 percent) (Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During 1985, 41 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, nearly the same percentage as in 1984 (Table 3E).

With 1.55 persons per trip, air travel parties are generally smaller than average. In 1985, the proportion of air travel including children was 19 percent (Table 2E).

Travel destinations also tend to differ depending upon the type of transportation used but remained fairly stable in the year to year comparison. The largest share of travelers using personal motor vehicles visited the South Atlantic Census region (21 percent), while the greatest percentage of air travelers preferred the Pacific Census region (20 percent). Additionally, 17 percent of all air travel was destined to places outside the U.S., compared to four percent for personal motor vehicle person-trips (Tables 2G and 3G).

By area, large cities were visited by 43 percent of all air travelers, while only 16 percent traveled to rural areas. These rural parts of the country were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2I and 3I).

In terms of generating travel, the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Census regions followed closely behind the Pacific Census region in originating the greatest numbers of air travelers. The South Atlantic Census region generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel, 18 percent, followed by the East North Central Census region with 16 percent. By type of area, over half of all air and 31 percent of auto/truck/RV travel originated in large cities. Auto/truck/RV travelers were most often from small cities, 37 percent (Tables 2H, 2I, 3H and 3I).

Table H
Demographic Characteristics of Auto/Truck/RV
and Air Travelers, 1985

	<u>Total Travelers</u>	<u>Auto Truck/RV Travelers</u>	<u>Air Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>			
Male	51%	50%	53%
Female	48	49	47
Married	64	68	61
Single/never married	23	22	26
18-24 years	12	14	11
25-44 years	49	49	48
45-64 years	29	29	29
65 years and over	10	8	12
College complete or more	37	32	50
Graduate work	14	12	19
Total white collar	48	44	60
Professional/managerial	16	14	22
Blue collar	14	17	8
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>			
Two persons or less	50	47	55
Three persons or more	50	53	45
Children in household	39	40	33
Two or more wage earners	45	48	45
Own home	72	72	72
\$30,000 or more annual family income	47	46	66
\$40,000 or more annual family income	28	26	49
Own major credit cards	73	69	82
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>			
New England	5	5	5
Mid-Atlantic	14	12	18
South Atlantic	18	18	17
East South Central	6	7	4
West South Central	11	12	10
East North Central	16	17	15
West North Central	8	9	7
Mountain	6	6	6
Pacific	15	14	19

* Adjusted for response.

Demographics of Auto/Truck/RV and Air Travelers

From the characteristics listed in Table H, it is clear that air travelers are significantly more upscale than those traveling by personal motor vehicle. Air travelers are generally better educated, more likely to hold professional/managerial positions, more affluent, but are less likely to be married and have children than other travelers.

Residents of the Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Census regions show a somewhat greater propensity to travel by air than the U.S. average, but both these regions report a lower than average tendency to travel by personal motor vehicle. The Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Census regions, while comprising 29 percent of all U.S. travelers, generated 37 percent of the travel by air but only 26 percent of auto/truck/RV travel.

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of reasons. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy-five percent of all 1985 travel was taken for pleasure purposes, two percentage points more than the previous year. The number of person-trips taken to visit friends and relatives grew by 12 percent from last year, while "other pleasure" person-trips climbed by eight percent, producing a total of 384 million trips and 807 million person-trips taken for pleasure purposes during 1985 (Tables 1A and 1B).

Figure 2 shows that pleasure travel was strong during most of the year, exceeding 1984 levels during eight months of the year.

Business/convention travel grew 20 percent during 1985. A total of 133 million trips and 185 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 8.8 million American adults. This represents 17 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A, 1B and 1E).

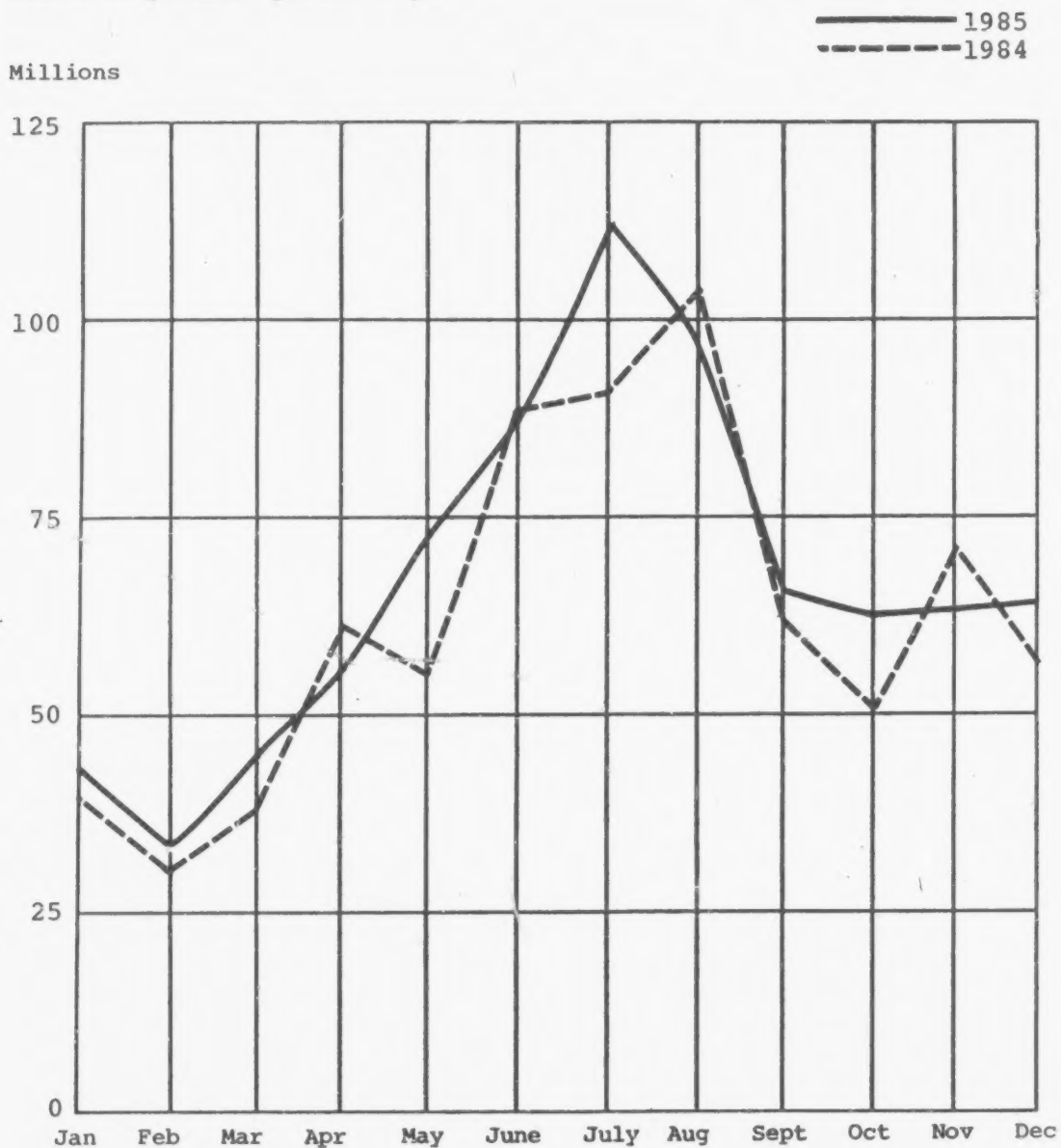
Like pleasure travel, business travel was very strong during the majority of the year. In all but two months, business/convention travel activity rose above the prior year's levels. Figure 3 shows the volume of business/convention travel by month for 1985 and 1984 and clearly shows the erratic nature of this travel.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table I shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel

FIGURE 2

PLEASURE PERSON-TRIPS UP 10% IN 1985

Number of pleasure person-trips*

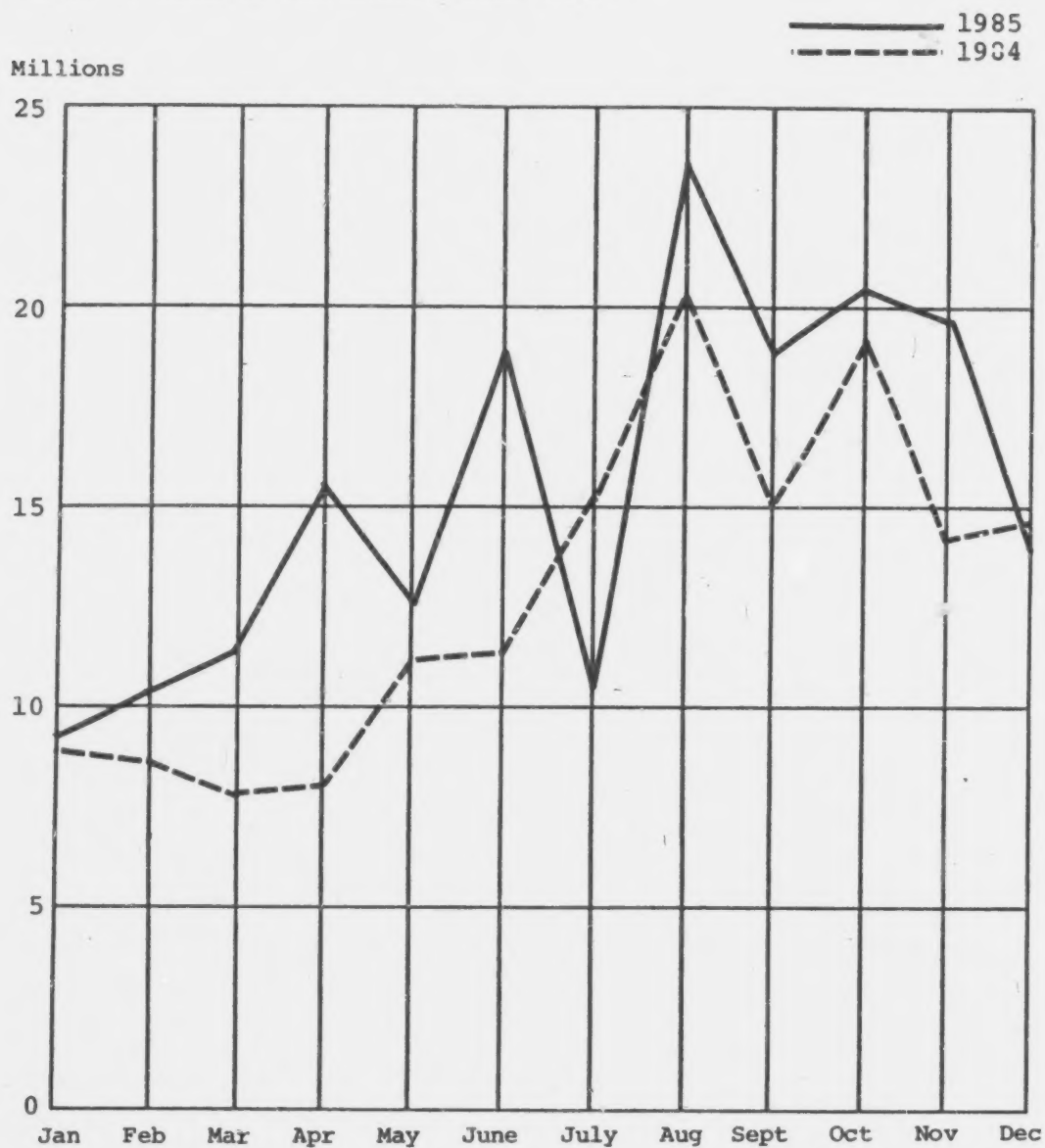


*A pleasure person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a pleasure trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL UP 20% IN 1985

Number of business/convention person-trips*



*A business/convention person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a business or convention trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

parties, and are similar to air travel parties. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves longer durations, but shorter distances than business travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B).

Table I: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, 1985 and 1984

	<u>Pleasure</u>		<u>Business/Convention</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Persons/person-trip	2.10	2.09	1.34	1.36
Miles/person-trip*	960	870	1,180	1,000
Nights/person-trip	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.5

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are less likely to travel in groups than are pleasure travelers. This continued to be true during 1985 as 54 percent of all business/convention person-trips were taken by parties of one. On the other hand, only 19 percent of all pleasure person-trips were taken solo (Tables 4E and 5E).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-one percent of pleasure person-trips included children, a slightly smaller percentage than in 1984. Not surprisingly, only 11 percent of business travelers took children on the trip (Tables 4E and 5E).

Business/convention travelers combined more vacation trips with necessary business travel than in 1984. Seventeen percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to thirteen percent the year before. The percentage of pleasure travelers classifying their trip as a vacation shrank two percentage points from the previous year and accounted for 82 percent of 1985 pleasure travel (Tables 4C and 5C).

With over half (53 percent) of all pleasure travelers visiting friends and relatives as their primary trip purpose, it is understandable that 50 percent reported nights in friends or relatives homes, while 23 percent of business/convention travelers reported such use. There was a much greater propensity for business travelers to stay in commercial lodging facilities, (61 percent) than pleasure travelers (38 percent) (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most pleasure and business/convention travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 53 percent and 78 percent, respectively. While the proportion of business and pleasure travel taken by air increased from 1984, the change was most dramatic among pleasure person-trips. Pleasure travelers used air transportation 18 percent of the time, five percentage points more than last year (Tables 4A and 5A).

Travel-related services listed in the survey were used by different proportions of business/convention and pleasure person-trips. Twenty-six percent of all business/convention person-trips involved consultation with a travel agent, compared to 11 percent of all pleasure person-trips. Business/convention travelers were significantly more inclined to actually book reservations through the agent. Business/convention travelers were three times more likely to rent a car (18 percent vs. 6 percent) (Tables 4D and 5D).

The South Atlantic Census region was the number one destination choice among both pleasure and business/convention travelers, receiving 20 percent of each type of travelers. Pleasure travelers were twice as likely to travel outside the U.S. as business travelers (Tables 4F and 5F).

Similar shares of both business and pleasure travelers were produced by the South Atlantic Census region at 18 percent each. The Pacific Census region, which followed in producing business travelers with 17 percent, generated only 14 percent of the total pleasure person-trips (Tables 4H and 5H).

The type of area visited, however, was strongly related to purpose of trip. Large cities hosted 42 percent of all business/convention travelers during 1985, compared to only 32 percent of pleasure travelers, who showed a slight preference for rural areas of the country. Thirty-five percent of all pleasure person-trips were destined to such rural areas. As origins, large cities produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers, while small cities edged out large cities for yielding pleasure travelers (Tables 4I and 5I).

Demographics of Pleasure and Business/Convention Travelers

Business/convention travelers are different demographically from pleasure travelers in a number of ways as shown in Table J. Slightly over one-half of all business/convention travelers are college-educated, compared to 34 percent of pleasure travelers. Understandably, business travelers are also more likely to be employed in professional/managerial occupations, and likewise show substantially higher incomes.

Table J
Demographic Characteristics of Pleasure and
Business/Convention Travelers, 1985

	<u>Total Travelers</u>	<u>Pleasure Travelers</u>	<u>Business/ Convention Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>			
Male	51%	48%	67%
Female	48	52	32
Married	64	62	69
Single/never married	23	25	22
18-24 years	12	14	9
25-44 years	49	48	58
45-64 years	29	27	30
65 years and over	10	11	3
College complete or more	37	34	52
Graduate work	14	13	20
Total white collar	48	43	68
Professional/managerial	16	15	23
Blue collar	14	14	13
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>			
Two persons or less	50	52	45
Three persons or more	50	48	55
Children in household	39	37	43
Two or more wage earners	45	46	51
Own home	72	71	73
\$30,000 or more annual family income	47	45	64
\$40,000 or more annual family income	28	27	42
Own major credit cards	73	70	79
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>			
New England	5	5	5
Mid-Atlantic	14	15	13
South Atlantic	18	18	17
East South Central	6	5	6
West South Central	11	13	14
East North Central	16	16	14
West North Central	8	7	8
Mountain	6	5	8
Pacific	15	16	16

* Adjusted for non-response.

Business travelers are also more likely than pleasure travelers to be male, married, and own major credit cards. Almost 90 percent of them are clustered between 25 and 64 years of age.

Residents of the Mountain Census region were more likely than the average to take business/convention trips. Other regions showed an average propensity to take either business/convention or pleasure trips of at least 200 round-trip miles.

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel rose six percent in 1985 from 1984. This growth was evenly distributed throughout the year as indicated in Figure 4. In all, 340 million trips and 729 million person-trips were recorded for vacation during the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

Vacation travelers averaged about as many nights away from home as they did last year. An overall increase in vacation person-trips caused person-nights to rise eight percent. The average vacation round-trip distance climbed 60 miles from distances posted in 1984 (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table K: Characteristics of the Average
Vacation Person-trip, 1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Persons/person-trip	2.14	2.07
Miles/person-trip*	980	920
Nights/person-trip	6.0	5.9

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

By its nature, vacation travel is usually longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel. Over one-quarter of all vacation travelers during the year took trips which involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles, and another eight percent traveled to destinations outside the U.S. In addition, 51 percent showed durations of four nights or more, compared to 44 percent for all travel (Tables 6A and 6B).

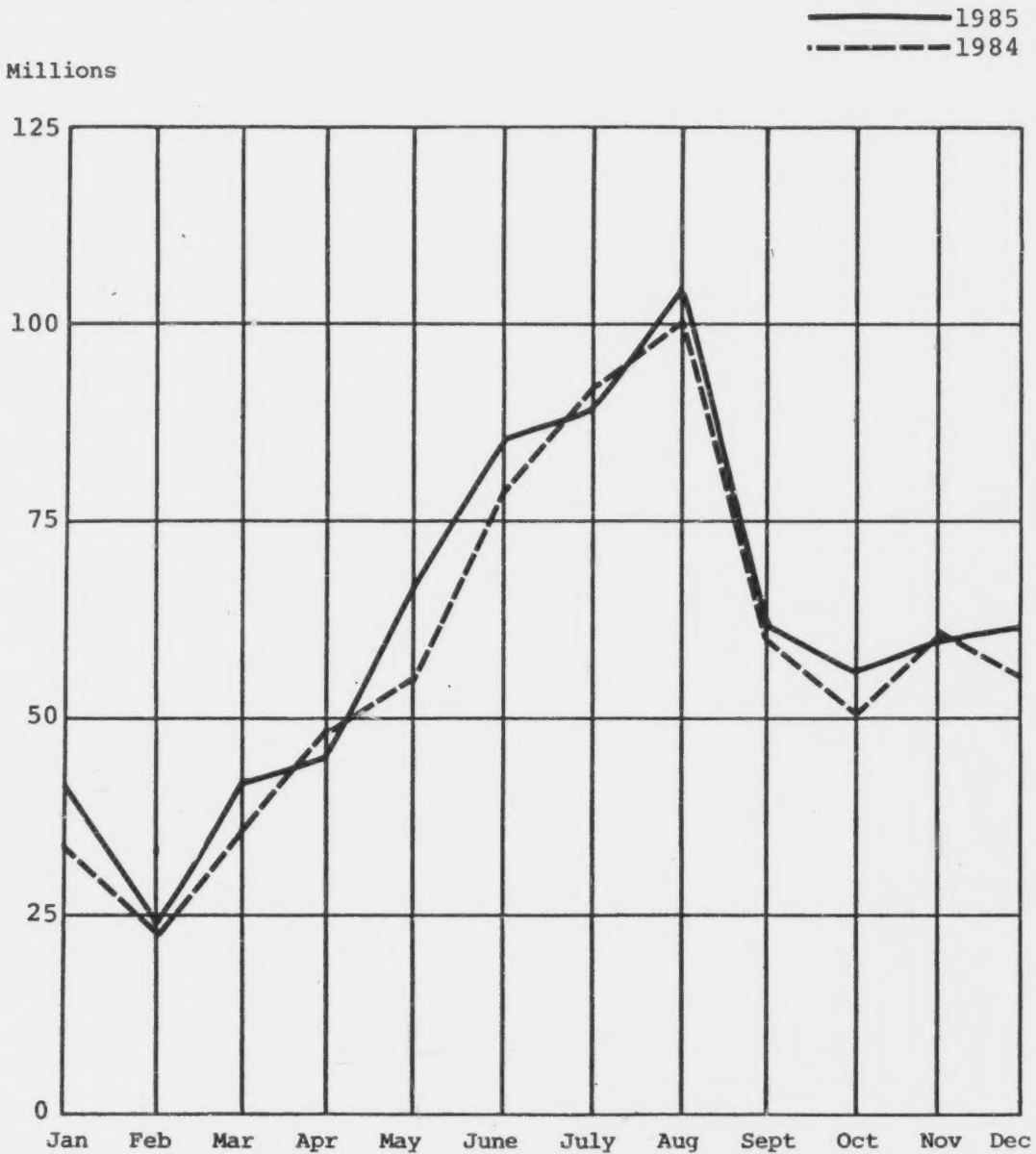
During 1985, vacationers were somewhat less inclined to travel by personal motor vehicle. Use of this mode was reported in 76 percent of all vacation person-trips, down from 81 percent the prior year. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation climbed from 15 percent in 1984 to 18 percent in 1985 (Table 6A).

FIGURE 4

VACATION TRAVEL ROSE 6% IN 1985

Number of vacation person-trips*

Millions



*A vacation person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a vacation trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-two percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. During the year, "other pleasure" travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for 47 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel to visit friends and relatives gained in importance and accounted for 45 percent of the total (Table 6C).

Vacation travelers reported the homes of friends and relatives as their most preferred type of overnight accommodations (47 percent). Forty percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent in hotels, motels or motor hotels, about the same percentage as one year ago (Table 6B).

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties. In 1985, 32 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 24 percent for total travel. In addition, 41 percent included children (Table 6E).

The South Atlantic Census region proved most popular among vacationers receiving 22 percent of all vacation person-trips. The Pacific Census region with 12 percent ranked second by a small margin over the other regions. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while small cities were visited the least (Table 6G and 6I).

The largest producer of vacation travel was also the South Atlantic Census region (19 percent). The East North Central, Mid-Atlantic, and Pacific Census regions were important, too. Large and small metropolitan areas generated similar shares of vacation travel. Rural areas produced the least (Table 6G and 6I).

Demographics of Vacation Travelers

Table L indicates that vacation travelers are very similar to total travelers in terms of individual and household characteristics. Like travelers overall, vacation travelers are younger, better educated, and more affluent than the public in general. Also, there is a tendency for vacation travelers to have more than one wage earner. Comparisons with each region's share of total population reveals no disproportionate incidence of vacation travel.

Table L
Demographic Characteristics of Vacation Travelers, 1985

	<u>Total Travelers</u>	<u>Vacation Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Male	51%	46%
Female	48	54
Married	64	62
Single/never married	23	25
18-24 years	12	15
25-44 years	49	45
45-64 years	29	28
65 years and over	10	12
College complete or more	37	32
Graduate work	14	12
Total white collar	48	43
Professional/managerial	16	14
Blue collar	14	14
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Two persons or less	50	51
Three persons or more	50	49
Children in household	39	37
Two or more wage earners	45	46
Own home	72	71
\$30,000 or more annual family income	47	44
\$40,000 or more annual family income	28	26
Own major credit cards	73	70
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>		
New England	5	5
Mid-Atlantic	14	16
South Atlantic	18	17
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	11	10
East North Central	16	16
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	6	5
Pacific	15	16

* Adjusted for non-response.

Weekend Travel

Americans took 224 million trips and 470 million person-trips over weekends during 1985, up six percent and eight percent, respectively, from 1984. On the average, 16 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

In general, trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. However, weekend travel party size, duration, and distance all increased over 1984 as indicated by the chart below (Tables 7A and 7B).

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. In 1985, 45 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while only 14 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (66 percent), while an additional 14 percent included durations of one night (Table 7A and 7B).

Table M: Characteristics of the Average Weekend
Person-trip, 1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	1984
Persons/person-trip	2.10	2.06
Miles/person-trip*	660	560
Nights/person-trip	2.6	2.5

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Forty-one percent of all weekend person-trips included children, two percentage points less than in 1984. The most popular travel party was two adults (41 percent), but 18 percent of weekend travelers traveled alone (Table 7E).

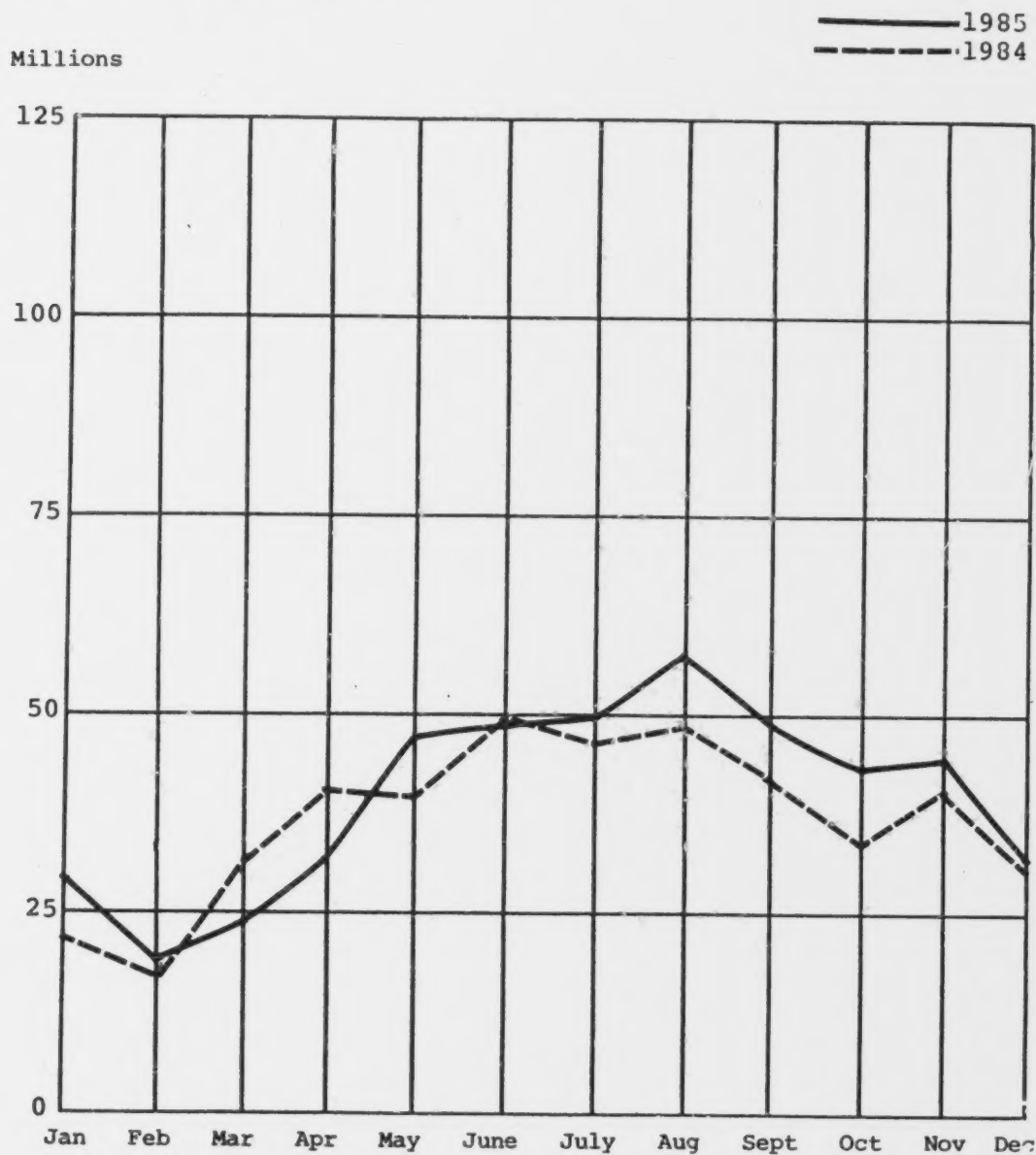
Not surprisingly, the vast majority of weekend travel occurred by personal motor vehicle. Eighty-six percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while ten percent traveled by air (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling mainly by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends and relatives. Forty-eight percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 34 percent were "other pleasure" trips. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 10 percent of the total (Table 7C).

FIGURE 5

WEEKEND PERSON-TRIPS UP 8% IN 1985

Number of weekend person-trips*



*A weekend person-trip is one U.S. resident taking a weekend trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

More than half of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 39 percent, while other facilities accounted for 13 percent of the total. The proportion of weekend travelers in each type of lodging changed little from the previous year (Table 7B).

Weekend travelers again this year made minimal use of the travel-related services identified in this study. Only five percent of these travelers consulted a travel agent while arranging their trip, and just four percent reported renting a car for weekend travel (Table 7D).

Consistent with the other travel patterns already examined, the South Atlantic Census region was the most popular destination among weekend travelers. Nineteen percent of weekend travelers visited this region. Rural areas were visited by 36 percent of these travelers (Tables 7G and 7I).

The South Atlantic Census region was the leading producer of weekend travel during the year, 20 percent. However, the East North Central, Mid-Atlantic, and Pacific Census regions produced sizable shares, too. Most of these travelers originated in small cities (37 percent), while large cities and rural areas produced 34 percent and 29 percent, respectively (Table 7H and 7I).

Demographics of Weekend Travelers

Weekend travelers are the youngest of all traveler groups considered in this report. They are somewhat more likely to live in larger households, that more often have two or more wage earners than travelers in general. The reported incomes and degrees of education of weekend travelers do not vary much from all travelers, but a smaller percentage own their homes (Table M).

The South Atlantic Census region, which comprises 18 percent of the overall traveler population, accounts for 21 percent of all weekend travelers. Residents of the other regions, however, were no more or less likely to partake in weekend travel than their populations would suggest.

Table N
Demographic Characteristics of Weekend Travelers, 1995

	<u>Total Travelers</u>	<u>Weekend Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Male	51%	50%
Female	48	50
Married	64	63
Single/never married	23	26
18-24 years	12	16
25-44 years	49	52
45-64 years	29	25
65 years and over	10	7
College complete or more	37	35
Graduate work	14	14
Total white collar	48	46
Professional/managerial	16	16
Blue collar	14	17
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Two persons or less	50	48
Three persons or more	50	52
Children in household	39	40
Two or more wage earners	45	50
Own home	72	68
\$30,000 or more annual family income	47	46
\$40,000 or more annual family income	28	27
Own major credit cards	73	70
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>		
New England	5	4
Mid-Atlantic	14	14
South Atlantic	18	21
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	11	12
East North Central	16	15
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	6	6
Pacific	15	15

*Adjusted for non-response.

Hotel/Motel Lodging

Americans took 239 million trips and 441 million person-trips involving overnight stays in hotels and motels during 1985, up four percent and nine percent, respectively, from 1984. On the average, 18 million adults stayed in a hotel or motel during each month of the year (Tables 1A and 1B).

Table O shows the characteristics of hotel/motel travel for 1985 and 1984. It should be noted here that the duration of the hotel/motel trip includes all nights on the trip and not just those nights spent in a hotel or motel. Overall, the average number of nights actually spent in a hotel/motel was 4.2 nights, and 3.8 nights for domestic trips. While the round-trip distance of those trips involving one or more nights' accommodations in hotels or motels increased by 50 miles, the average duration changed little from the prior year (Tables 8A and 8B).

Hotel/motel travel tends to cover more round-trip miles than other types of travel. In 1985, 30 percent of all hotel/motel person-trips were taken over 1000 straight-line, round-trip miles from home. In addition, nine percent of U.S. residents' travel which involved at least one night in commercial lodgings was destined outside the U.S. (Tables 8A and 8B).

Table O: Characteristics of the Average Hotel/Motel
Person-trip, 1985 and 1984

	<u>1985</u>	1984
Persons/person-trip	1.84	1.76
Miles/person-trip*	1,140	1,090
Nights/person-trip**	5.3	5.2

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

**Includes all nights spent away from home.

Travelers who stay in hotels and motels during their trips tend to have smaller travel parties. Over one-fourth of all hotel/motel users traveled alone, while the most common travel party contained two people. Only 28 percent of hotel/motel person-trips involved children (Table 8E).

The connection between lodging and the type of transportation should be noted. While hotel/motel users were most likely to be using personal motor vehicles as the mode of transportation (67 percent), a larger share (27 percent) of hotel/motel travelers flew to their destinations than any other group of traveler examined in this report (Table 8A).

The majority of hotel/motel users during 1985 were pleasure oriented travelers. While over one-fourth of the hotel/motel travelers had business/convention purposes in mind, 47 percent were traveling for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, entertainment, or outdoor recreation. Another 20 percent of hotel/motel travelers were visiting friends and relatives (Table 8C).

Sixty-four percent of these travelers reported their trip as being a vacation, and 40 percent of those using hotels/motels traveled over a weekend or long weekend (Table 8C).

Hotel/motel travelers were heavy users of the travel-related services identified in this study. Twenty-four percent consulted a travel agent, and 20 percent used the agent to make reservations. Almost one-fourth of the hotel/motel travelers rented a car for their transportation needs. Package tours accounted for seven percent of the hotel/motel person-trips (Table 8D).

Again, the South Atlantic Census region hosted the greatest share of hotel/motel travelers. Twenty-three percent of the person-trips involving stays in commercial lodging were destined to this region. Large cities attracted many of these travelers (36 percent), while small cities and rural areas hosted 28 percent and 27 percent, respectively (Tables 8G and 8I).

The East North Central Census region produced 17 percent of the hotel/motel visitors, second only to the South Atlantic Census region. Large and small cities generated hotel/motel travelers in equal shares, 35 percent each (Tables 8H and 8I).

Demographics of Hotel/Motel Users

Hotel/motel travelers are more upscale than travelers overall. Fifty-four percent are engaged in white collar occupations, 36 percent have household incomes of more than \$40,000, and three-quarters own their home. They are also more likely than other travelers to be male, married, and possess major credit cards. On other points, such as age and household structure, hotel/motel travelers are comparable to travelers in general (Table P).

Regionally, hotel/motel use was not predisposed to residents of any specific area. Rather, just like travel overall, the share of hotel/motel users a region contributes was based on its population.

Table P
Demographic Characteristics of Hotel/Motel Travelers, 1985

	<u>Total Travelers</u>	<u>Hotel/Motel Travelers</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Male	51%	55%
Female	48	45
Married	64	67
Single/never married	23	22
18-24 years	12	10
25-44 years	49	50
45-64 years	29	31
65 years and over	10	9
College complete or more	37	31
Graduate work	14	16
Total white collar	48	54
Professional/managerial	16	17
Blue collar	14	14
<u>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS*</u>		
Two persons or less	50	49
Three persons or more	50	51
Children in household	39	38
Two or more wage earners	45	49
Own home	72	75
\$30,000 or more annual family income	47	56
\$40,000 or more annual family income	28	36
Own major credit cards	73	77
<u>REGION OF RESIDENCE</u>		
New England	5	4
Mid-Atlantic	14	15
South Atlantic	18	17
East South Central	6	7
West South Central	11	10
East North Central	16	17
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	15	15

*Adjusted for non-response.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Trip Characteristics</u>	<u>U.S. Adults (Millions)</u>		<u>Percent of U.S. Adults</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Total Population	174.2	172.2	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	41.4	40.7	24	24
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	15.2	14.3	9	8
Other pleasure	13.5	13.2	8	8
Business/convention	8.8	7.3	5	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	28.3	29.6	16	17
Air	9.1	7.6	5	4
Vacation trip	24.5	24.5	14	14
Weekend trip	16.2	15.5	9	9
Type of Lodging				
Hotel/motel	17.5	16.6	10	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Trip Characteristics</u>	<u>Trips</u> <u>(millions)</u>		<u>Person-trips</u> <u>(millions)</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
All trips	558.4	528.2	1,077.6	1,012.0
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	206.8	180.3	430.8	384.5
Other pleasure	177.6	170.4	376.0	349.7
Business/convention	133.3	114.5	185.2	156.1
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	376.1	380.9	797.7	794.0
Air	140.5	118.8	217.3	174.5
Vacation trip	339.8	333.3	728.7	689.6
Weekend trip	224.0	211.4	470.1	434.9
Type of Lodging				
Hotel/motel	239.3	229.6	440.8	405.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year,
1985 and 1984

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
200-299 miles	18%	21%	19%	22%
300-399 miles	14	15	14	16
400-599 miles	17	18	18	20
600-999 miles	15	14	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	15	14	14	13
2,000 miles or more	13	10	12	8
Outside U.S.	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)*	1,020	930	960	870
<u>Mode of Transportation</u>				
Auto/truck/RV	68%	72%	75%	78%
Airplane	25	22	20	17
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging,
Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
No nights	8%	6%	6%	6%
One night	12	12	11	12
2 to 3 nights	38	37	39	38
4 to 9 nights	30	31	31	32
10 nights or more	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2
<u>Type of Lodging</u>				
Home of friends /relatives	42%	42%	44%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	44	41	40
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	4	5	5
Other	3	3	3	2
No nights	8	6	6	6

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Visit friends/relatives	37%	34%	40%	38%
Other pleasure	32	32	35	35
Business/convention	24	22	17	15
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>				
Vacation trip	61%	63%	68%	68%
Not a Vacation trip	<u>39</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>				
Weekend trip	40%	40%	44%	43%
Not a weekend trip	<u>60</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Travel Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Car Rental				
Rented a car	9%	9%	7%	7%
Did not rent a car	91	91	93	93
Package Tour				
Was a package tour	6%	8%	5%	6%
Was not a package tour	94	92	95	94
Travel Agent				
Consulted agent	15%	14%	13%	11%
Used for reservations	10	11	9	8
Not used for reservations	5	3	4	3
Didn't consult agent	85	86	87	89

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure,
Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
One	47%	43%	25%	22%
Two	30	36	31	37
Three	11	11	18	17
Four	7	7	14	14
Five or more	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Travel Party Structure</u>				
One adult without children	47%	43%	25%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	35	37	41	41
One adult with children	5	4	6	6
Two or more adults with children	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Less than \$10,000	7%	6%	5%	5%
\$10,000-\$19,999	16	15	16	15
\$20,000-\$29,999	19	21	20	23
\$30,000 or more	43	43	43	44
Not reported	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Less than 18 years**	16%	19%
18-24 years	11	12
25-34 years	21	19
35-44 years	19	19
45-54 years	12	13
55-64 years	12	10
65 years or older	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;
Full Year, 1984 - 526.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
New England	5%	4%	5%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	9	10	10	10
South Atlantic	20	20	21	20
East South Central	6	6	6	6
West South Central	11	12	11	12
East North Central	11	13	11	13
West North Central	7	9	6	9
Mountain	10	9	11	9
Pacific	13	12	12	12
Outside U.S.	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trips Origin, Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
New England	5%	4%	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	14	12	14	12
South Atlantic	17	17	18	16
East South Central	6	6	6	6
West South Central	12	13	12	13
East North Central	16	18	16	18
West North Central	8	10	9	11
Mountain	6	6	7	7
Pacific	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence,
Full Year, 1985 and 1984

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>		<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>	
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>
Large MSA	31%	30%	29%	28%
Small MSA	30	31	31	31
Not an MSA	31	31	48	35
Outside U.S.	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Area of Residence</u>				
Large MSA	38	46	35	45
Small MSA	35	35	36	35
Not an MSA	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Full Year, 1985 - 558.4 million trips,
1,077.6 million person-trips;

Full Year, 1984 - 528.2 million trips,
1,012.0 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	4%	4%
300-399 miles	4	4
400-599 miles	6	6
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	21	20
2,000 miles or more	34	35
Outside U.S.	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance*	1,940 miles	2,030 miles

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging,
Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	5%	4%
One night	7	6
2 to 3 nights	27	24
4 to 9 nights	39	42
10 nights or more	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.4 nights	7.8 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	39%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	58	58
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	2	2
No nights	5	4

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Visit friends/relatives	30%	31%
Other pleasure	31	34
Business/convention	41	35
Other	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	52%	61%
Not a Vacation trip	<u>48</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	20%	21%
Not a weekend trip	<u>80</u>	<u>79</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by
Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	32%	34%
Did not rent a car	68	66
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	15%	17%
Was not a package tour	85	83
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	44%	45%
Used for reservations	33	35
Not used for reservations	1	10
Didn't consult agent	56	55

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

**Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985**

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	63%	42%
Two	25	32
Three	8	15
Four	2	5
Five or more	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure

One adult without children	63%	42%
Two or more adults, without children	27	40
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	4%	4%
\$10,000-\$19,999	9	9
\$20,000-\$29,999	14	14
\$30,000 or more	56	55
Not reported	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	9%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	24
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	<u>9</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore,
is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	2%	2%
Mid Atlantic	8	8
South Atlantic	19	19
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	8	8
East North Central	10	8
West North Central	3	3
Mountain	10	11
Pacific	20	20
Outside U.S.	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

**Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985**

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	16	17
South Atlantic	17	17
East South Central	4	5
West South Central	9	9
East North Central	14	14
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	7	6
Pacific	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	46%	43%
Small MSA	22	24
Not an MSA	16	16
Outside U.S.	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	53%	51%
Small MSA	31	32
Not an MSA	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 140.5 million air trips,
217.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	23%	23%
300-399 miles	18	17
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	16	16
1,000-1,999 miles	12	13
2,000 miles or more	6	6
Outside U.S.	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance*	730 miles	720 miles

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	8%	6%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	42	43
4 to 9 nights	27	29
10 nights or more	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.6 nights	4.7 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	2	2
No nights	8	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Visit friends/relatives	41%	43%
Other pleasure	32	34
Business/convention	18	13
Other	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	52%	70%
Not a Vacation trip	<u>48</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	30%	50%
Not a weekend trip	<u>80</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	2%	3%
Did not rent a car	98	97
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	3%	2%
Was not a package tour	97	98
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	3%	3%
Used for reservations	2	2
Not used for reservations	1	1
Didn't consult agent	97	97

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person- trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	39%	18%
Two	33	31
Three	13	19
Four	9	18
Five or more	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Travel Party Structure</u>		
One adult without children	39%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	37	41
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	7%	6%
\$10,000-\$19,999	17	17
\$20,000-\$29,999	21	21
\$30,000 or more	37	39
Not reported	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	19%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	<u>7</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	21
East South Central	7	6
West South Central	12	13
East North Central	12	13
West North Central	8	7
Mountain	10	11
Pacific	11	10
Outside U.S.	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	13	13
South Atlantic	18	18
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	17	16
West North Central	9	9
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	33%	31%
Small MSA	26	26
Not an MSA	37	39
Outside U.S.	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	32%	31%
Small MSA	37	37
Not an MSA	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 376.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
797.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	15%	15%
300-399 miles	14	16
400-599 miles	14	16
600-999 miles	17	16
1,000-1,999 miles	17	17
2,000 miles or more	17	17
Outside U.S.	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance*	1,180 miles	1,180 miles

Mode of Transportation

Auto/truck/RV	51%	55%
Airplane	44	40
Bus	2	2
Train	*	*
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100%	100%

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	14%	12%
One night	15	14
2 to 3 nights	39	39
4 to 9 nights	27	29
10 nights or more	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.2 nights	4.5 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	22%	23%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	62	61
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	3	3
No nights	14	12

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and
Person-trips by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

	Percent of <u>Trips</u>	Percent of <u>Person-trips</u>
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	13%	17%
Not a vacation trip	<u>87</u>	<u>83</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	21%	23%
Not a weekend trip	<u>79</u>	<u>77</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	20%	18%
Did not rent a car	80	82
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	28%	26%
Used for reservations	23	22
Not used for reservations	5	4
Didn't consult agent	72	74

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	73%	54%
Two	20	29
Three	3	7
Four	2	4
Five or more	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Travel Party Structure</u>		
One adult without children	73%	54%
Two or more adults, without children	22	35
One adult with children	2	3
Two or more adults with children	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	3%	3%
\$10,000-\$19,999	8	8
\$20,000-\$29,999	16	15
\$30,000 or more	57	55
Not reported	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	100%	100%

	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
<u>Age*</u>	
Less than 18 years**	6%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	25
35-44 years	27
45-54 years	17
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	<u>4</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	4%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	20
East South Central	6	7
West South Central	11	12
East North Central	12	12
West North Central	7	6
Mountain	9	12
Pacific	15	14
Outside U.S.	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	12	12
South Atlantic	17	18
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	14	13
West North Central	8	7
Mountain	8	9
Pacific	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	34%	42%
Small MSA	26	25
Not an MSA	25	29
Outside U.S.	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	39%	36%
Small MSA	34	33
Not an MSA	<u>26</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.3 million business/convention trips,
185.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation,
Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance**</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	18%	19%
300-399 miles	14	15
400-599 miles	18	18
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	15	15
2,000 miles or more	12	11
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	1,010 miles	960 miles
<u>Mode of Transportation</u>		
Auto/truck/RV	73%	78%
Airplane	21	18
Bus	2	2
Train	1	*
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent.

** Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	4%	4%
One night	10	9
2 to 3 nights	38	39
4 to 9 nights	33	33
10 nights or more	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.9 nights	5.7 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	2	2
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	80%	82%
Not a Vacation trip	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	46%	48%
Not a weekend trip	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	6%	6%
Did not rent a car	94	94
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5%	6%
Was not a package tour	95	94
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	13%	11%
Used for reservations	9	8
Not used for reservations	4	3
Didn't consult agent	87	89

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure air trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	39%	19%
Two	33	32
Three	14	19
Four	8	17
Five or more	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Travel Party Structure</u>		
One adult without children	39%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	38	40
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	8%	6%
\$10,000-\$19,999	18	18
\$20,000-\$29,999	21	21
\$30,000 or more	40	41
Not reported	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	<u>8</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore,
is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	9	10
South Atlantic	21	20
East South Central	6	5
West South Central	10	11
East North Central	11	11
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	10	11
Pacific	13	12
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	14	14
South Atlantic	17	18
East South Central	5	6
West South Central	11	12
East North Central	17	15
West North Central	8	9
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	34%	32%
Small MSA	25	25
Not an MSA	32	35
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	38%	36%
Small MSA	35	37
Not an MSA	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 384.4 million pleasure trips,
806.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport,
Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	18%	20%
300-399 miles	13	13
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	16	15
2,000 miles or more	13	12
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance*	1,030 miles	980 miles
<u>Mode of Transportation</u>		
Auto/truck/RV	72%	76%
Airplane	22	18
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	100%	100%

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	4%	4%
One night	9	8
2 to 3 nights	36	38
4 to 9 nights	35	35
10 nights or more	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.0 nights	5.9 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	40
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	2	2
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Visit friends/relatives	46%	45%
Other pleasure	46	47
Business/convention	5	4
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	47%	48%
Not a weekend trip	<u>53</u>	<u>52</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	7%	7%
Did not rent a car	93	93
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	6%	5%
Was not a package tour	94	95
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	14%	12%
Used for reservations	10	9
Not used for reservations	4	3
Didn't consult agent	86	88

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	36%	17%
Two	34	32
Three	14	19
Four	9	17
Five or more	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Travel Party Structure</u>		
One adult without children	36%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	40	42
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	8%	5%
\$10,000-\$19,999	17	17
\$20,000-\$29,999	20	21
\$30,000 or more	39	41
Not reported	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	18%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	<u>9</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore,
is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	22
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	10	11
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	11	11
Pacific	13	12
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	16	15
South Atlantic	17	19
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	11	11
East North Central	6	16
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	33%	31%
Small MSA	26	27
Not an MSA	32	34
Outside U.S.	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	41%	37%
Small MSA	34	36
Not an MSA	<u>25</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 339.8 million vacation trips,
728.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport,
Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance**</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	23%	26%
300-399 miles	19	19
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	10	8
2,000 miles or more	7	6
Outside U.S.	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance**	710 miles	660 miles
<u>Mode of Transportation</u>		
Auto/truck/RV	82%	86%
Airplane	13	10
Bus	2	2
Train	1	*
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100%	100%

* Less than 0.5 percent.

** Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	*%	*%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	65	66
4 to 9 nights	20	20
10 nights or more	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
<u>Type of Lodging</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	39
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	2	2
No nights	*	*

* Less than 0.5 percent

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Visit friends/relatives	46%	48%
Other pleasure	35	34
Business/convention	12	9
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	72%	74%
Not a vacation trip	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	4%	4%
Did not rent a car	96	96
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	3%	3%
Was not a package tour	97	97
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	7%	5%
Used for reservations	5	4
Not used for reservations	2	2
Didn't consult agent	93	95

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	39%	18%
Two	33	31
Three	15	22
Four	9	18
Five or more	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Travel Party Structure</u>		
One adult without children	39%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	37	41
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	7	6%
\$10,000-\$19,999	18	18
\$20,000-\$29,999	20	21
\$30,000 or more	41	41
Not reported	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	18%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	<u>6</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore,
is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	11	12
South Atlantic	18	19
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	12	12
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	10	11
Pacific	12	11
Outside U.S.	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	15	14
South Atlantic	20	20
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	15	15
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	35%	33%
Small MSA	27	27
Not an MSA	33	36
Outside U.S.	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	36%	34%
Small MSA	36	37
Not an MSA	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 224.0 million weekend trips,
470.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Distance*</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
200-299 miles	14%	16%
300-399 miles	14	12
400-599 miles	15	17
600-999 miles	16	17
1,000-1,999 miles	16	15
2,000 miles or more	15	15
Outside U.S.	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average distance*	1,140 miles	1,090 miles

Mode of Transportation

Auto/truck/RV	59%	67%
Airplane	33	27
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100%	100%

* Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8B: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Duration of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Trip Duration</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
No nights	0%	0%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	43	43
4 to 9 nights	32	33
10 nights or more	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.1 nights	5.3 nights

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8C: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1985

<u>Purpose of Trip</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Visit friends/relatives	19%	20%
Other pleasure	34	47
Business/convention	42	26
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Vacation or Other Trip</u>		
Vacation trip	55%	64%
Not a Vacation trip	<u>45</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	100%	100%
<u>Weekend or Other Trip</u>		
Weekend trip	37%	40%
Not a weekend trip	<u>63</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8D: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel-Related Services</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Car Rental		
Rented a car	26%	24%
Did not rent a car	74	76
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	7%	7%
Was not a package tour	93	93
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	25%	24%
Used for reservations	21	20
Not used for reservations	4	4
Didn't consult agent	75	76

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8E: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1985

<u>Travel Party Size</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
One	49%	27%
Two	32	35
Three	10	15
Four	5	12
Five or more	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure

One adult without children	49%	27%
Two or more adults, without children	37	45
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8F: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1985

<u>Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than \$10,000	4%	4%
\$10,000-\$19,999	13	14
\$20,000-\$29,999	18	18
\$30,000 or more	52	50
Not reported	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	100%	100%

<u>Age*</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Less than 18 years**	13%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	23
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	<u>7</u>
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore,
is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8G: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	9	10
South Atlantic	22	23
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	9	8
East North Central	10	9
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	11	12
Pacific	13	13
Outside U.S.	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8H: Percent Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1985

<u>Origin Region</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	15	14
South Atlantic	17	18
East South Central	6	7
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	17	17
West North Central	8	7
Mountain	7	8
Pacific	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

Table 8I: Percent of Distribution of HOTEL/MOTEL Trips and Person-trips
by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1985

<u>Destination Area</u>	<u>Percent of Trips</u>	<u>Percent of Person-trips</u>
Large MSA	38%	36%
Small MSA	27	28
Not an MSA	25	27
Outside U.S.	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	100%	100%
 <u>Area of Residence</u>		
Large MSA	38%	35%
Small MSA	36	35
Not an MSA	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 239.3 million hotel/motel trips,
440.8 million hotel/motel person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Pacific. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U. S. Bureau of Census regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a census region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering the questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN _____

FORM A

LOCATION NUMBER _____ PHONE # _____

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? _____ ADULTS

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:

What is the sex of the oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

What is the sex of the next oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD. 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

1 MALE 2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD QUOTA.

2. How many children under age 18 live in this household? _____

3. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since January 1, 1985? 1 YES
Do not include trips taken in regular commuting 2 NO -
to and from work or school, or trips taken as (GO TO P4)
flight attendant or vehicle operator.

4. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, between December 1 and December 31, 1985? 1 YES
Include trips than may have started in 2 NO -
October but ended after December 1. (GO TO P4)

IF "YES", ASK:

5. How many trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, have you taken away from home since December 1, 1985? _____

6. What is your zip code number? _____

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION. FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q.4) ABOVE.

TRIP # _____

() IDENTICAL TO TRIP # 1

7. Thinking of your FIRST TRIP in _____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
December, how many other members IF NONE, GO TO Q7.
of your household, if any, went BELOW
on this trip?

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

- 7a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member
who went with you on that trip:

PERSON #1	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #2	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #3	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #4	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #5	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE

8. Thinking of the entire trip, what was the _____ NIGHTS
total number of NIGHTS that you spent away IF NONE, GO TO
from home? Q11. BELOW

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME, ASK:

9. Please tell me the names of each state or country in
which you stayed OVERNIGHT on that trip. LIST IN LEFT
COLUMN BELOW.

Q9. NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	Q.10 # OF NIGHTS	Q.11 LODGING
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

10. How many nights did you spent in (EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ASK
FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q7.)

11. In what types of lodging did you stay when were in
EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.

LODGING CODES:

- 1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVES HOME
- 2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
- 3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
- 4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
- 5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
- 6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANYPLACE OVERNIGHT
- 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

12. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the FARTHEST PLACE you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME _____

STATE, COUNTRY _____

13. Was this a vacation trip? 1 YES 2 NO

14. Was this a weekend or long weekend trip? 1 YES 2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

15. What was the main activity on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
- 2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
- 3 BUSINESS
- 4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)
- 5 ENTERTAINMENT (sightseeing, theater, sports)
- 6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (medical, funeral, wedding)
- 7 OTHER (specify) _____

IF 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, CIRCLED IN Q17. ASK:

- 15A. Did you attend a convention, seminar or trade show on this trip? 1 YES
2 NO

16. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.)

- AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1
- AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPER TRAILER OR CAMPING EQUIPMENT 2
- SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (LIVE-IN CAMPER) 3
- AIRPLANE 4
- BUS 5
- TRAIN 6
- SHIP, BOAT 7
- OTHER, (SPECIFY) _____ 8

17. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

18. For this trip did you purchase a package tour which included at least a place to stay and transportation by air or bus for which you paid one price? 1 YES
2 NO

19. Did you consult a travel agent while arranging this trip? 1 YES
2 NO

IF YES, ASK:

20. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip? 1 YES
2 NO

VACATION TRAVEL INTENTIONS

21. How many vacation trips do you intend to take in the next six months?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 OR MORE Y DON'T KNOW

IF ANY:

22. Thinking only of the longest vacation trip you intend to take, in what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY	4 APRIL	7 JULY	0 OCTOBER
2 FEBRUARY	5 MAY	8 AUGUST	X NOVEMBER
3 MARCH	6 JUNE	9 SEPTEMBER	Y DECEMBER

23. How many nights do you intend to be away from home on this trip? _____ NIGHTS

24. In what type of lodging do you intend to spend most of the nights on this trip? (CIRCLE - READ IF NEED TO)

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVE HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
7 DON'T KNOW

25. In what state or country will your final vacation destination be (the farthest point you will reach)?

26. Will your destination be more than 500 miles, one way, away from home? 1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

IF YES:

27. Will your destination be more than 1000 miles, one way, away from home? 1 YES
2 NO

- 3 DON'T KNOW
- Z8. What one mode of transportation will be used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 5 BUS |
| 2 AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 6 TRAIN |
| 3 SELF CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE | 7 SHIP, BOAT |
| 4 AIRPLANE | 8 OTHER |
- Z9. Have you made any arrangements yet, such as transportation or hotel reservations for this trip?
- | |
|--------------|
| 1 YES |
| 2 NO |
| 3 DON'T KNOW |
- Z10. How many other members of your household, if any, will go with you on this trip? (CIRCLE ANSWER BELOW)
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 or more Y DON'T KNOW
- IF ONE OR MORE ASK:
- Z11. How many of those members are under 18 years of age? _____

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- D1. What is your marital status?
- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1 MARRIED |
| 2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED |
| 3 SEPARATED |
| 4 DIVORCED |
| 5 WIDOWED |
- D2. Are you currently employed full or part-time?
- | |
|-------|
| 1 YES |
| 2 NO |
- IF YES ASK:
- D3. What is your occupation? _____
- IF NO ASK:
- D4. Are you looking for work?
- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1 YES | 2 NO |
|-------|------|
- D5. Are you retired?
- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1 YES | 2 NO |
|-------|------|
- D6. What is the last grade that you completed in school?
- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL |
| 2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE |
| 3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE |
| 4 COLLEGE COMPLETE |
| 5 GRADUATE WORK |

D7. Do you own or rent your home?

- 1 OWN
- 2 RENT

D8. How many full-time or part-time wage earners live in this household?

- 1 ONE
- 2 TWO
- 3 THREE OR MORE
- 4 NONE

D9. How old are you? _____

D10. Is your family income less than \$10,000 per year, between \$10,000 and \$19,999, between \$20,000 and \$29,999, \$30,000 and \$39,999 or more than \$40,000 a year?

- 1 LESS THAN \$10,000
- 2 BETWEEN \$10,000 AND \$19,999
- 3 BETWEEN \$20,000 AND \$29,999
- 4 BETWEEN \$30,000 AND \$39,999
- 5 \$40,000 OR MORE
- 6 REFUSED

D11. Which of the following credit cards does your household have?

- 1 VISA
- 2 MASTERCHARGE
- 3 AMERICAN EXPRESS
- 4 CARTE BLANCHE
- 5 DINERS CLUB
- 6 TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD
- 7 NONE OF THESE

D12. Sex of respondent:

- 1 MALE
- 2 FEMALE

THANK YOU FOR THIS INTERVIEW.

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____
TIME INTERVIEW ENDED _____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW _____

APPENDIX E
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1985

Number of telephone numbers selected	90,000
Number of interviews completed	18,844
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	4,842
Total number of qualifying trips	7,026

APPENDIX F SAMPLING ERROR, FULL YEAR, 1985

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rapoport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

<u>TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TRIPS</u>	<u>95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL</u>
<u>DESTINATION REGION</u>		
New England	5%	+1*
Mid Atlantic	9	+1*
South Atlantic	20	+2
East South Central	6	+1*
West South Central	11	+1*
East North Central	11	+1*
West North Central	7	+1*
Mountain	10	+1*
Pacific	13	+3*
Outside U.S.	8	+1*

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

<u>TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TRIPS</u>	<u>95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL</u>
<u>TRIP DISTANCE</u>		
200-299 miles	18%	+2%
300-399 miles	14	+2*
400-499 miles	11	+1*
500-599 miles	6	+2*
600-999 miles	15	+2
1,000-1,999 miles	15	+2
2,000 miles or more	13	+2*
Outside U.S.	8	+1*
<u>TRIP DURATION</u>		
No nights	9	+2*
One night	12	+2*
2-3 nights	38	+2
4-9 nights	30	+2
10 nights or more	12	+1*
<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>		
Less than \$10,000	7	+1*
\$10,000-\$19,999	16	+2
\$20,000-\$29,999	19	+2
\$30,000 or more	43	+2
Refused	15	+2
<u>TYPE OF LODGING</u>		
Home of friends/relatives	42	+2
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	+2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	2	+1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	+1**
Camper/RV/tent	4	+1**
No nights	8	+2*

TRIP OR TRAVELER
CHARACTERISTICS

PERCENT OF
TRIPS

95% CONFIDENCE
INTERVAL

ORIGIN REGION

New England	5%	+1%*
Mid Atlantic	14	+2*
South Atlantic	17	+1
East South Central	6	+2*
West South Central	12	+2*
East North Central	16	+1
West North Central	8	+1*
Mountain	6	+1*
Pacific	16	+2

PURPOSE OF TRIP

Visit friends/relatives	37	+2
Other pleasure	32	+3
Business/convention	24	+2

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Auto/truck/RV	68	+2
Air	25	+2

VACATION TRIP

Vacation	61	+2
Not a vacation	39	+2

WEEKEND TRIP

Weekend	40	+2
Not over weekend	60	+2